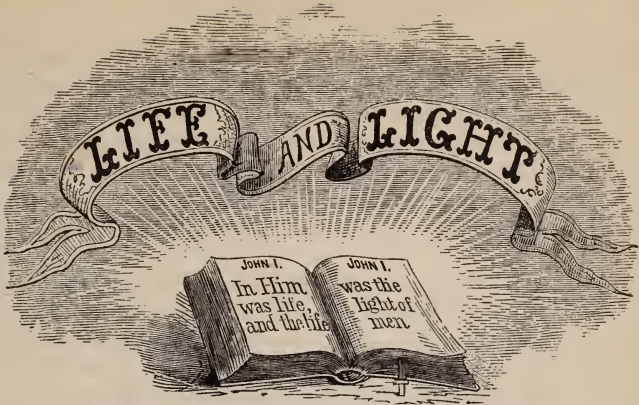






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FOR WOMAN.

VOL. VI.

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JAPAN.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

NUMBER ONE.

SOMEWHAT more than halfway round the world, eastward, scattered up and down the Pacific coast of Asia, between the parallels which touch Quebec on the north and Florida on the south, are some four thousand islands, great and small, which compose the empire called by Marco Polo Zipangu "The Sunrise Kingdom," "The Beginning of the Day," by us shortened to "Japan." The four largest of these islands comprise an area of about a hundred and thirty thousand square miles, and contain a population estimated by some to be nearly as large as that of the whole United States. Imagine the most of this population crowded into an area equal to two States like Minnesota, cut up into four islands, the main one a narrow, irregular crescent, eight hundred miles from point to point, its convexity lying toward the south-east, with a ridge of mountains rising sharply on the east, sloping more gently to the western side, and with volcanic peaks here and there, from one-half to two and one-half times higher than Mount Washington. On or near the harbors of these island-coasts, think of seventy cities nestled, none having a population of less than twenty thou

sand; while Osaka, Kioto, and Tokio, the ancient Yeddo, nearly correspond in population to Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and New York.

The climate is like that of our own Atlantic coast, though less changeable, and varied in the same island by situation. Snow seldom remains on the ground more than twenty-four hours at Tokio, on the eastern coast of the main island; while north of Kioto, on the western coast, it lies for weeks at a depth of from six to ten feet.

The *mikado*, or emperor of Japan, traces his pedigree back to the seventh century before Christ. For twenty-five centuries his family have supplied its successive rulers. About the beginning of the eighth century A.D., the necessity of controlling, and reducing to subjection, wild tribes in the northern part of the empire, gave importance to the military arm of the government; while at the same time the civil officers of the court really controlled the emperor. This opened the way for an elevation of the military power, and the appointment of a general for the leadership of the military class. This officer was called "Shogun;" and step by step he usurped much of the power of the emperor. He erected a military capital; and, while always professing allegiance to the emperor, he in reality governed the country. Still the *mikado* was the fountain whence power and honor must be derived, and always remained the emperor. The *shogun* was merely one of the barons of the land, elevated to the hereditary primacy, and so the object of jealousy to other clans, whose ancestors were as good as his, and who had fought for the prize which only one could win.

After fearful civil wars, the greatest character in Japanese history, Iyeyasu, took the helm of government, and, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, obtained the title of "Shogun." In his family the dignity remained; and for nearly two hundred and seventy years peace rested over the land. The system of the shogunate was perfected, and grew so strong, that the emperor and his court were little more than phantoms.

Learning, the child of peace, grew apace; and here was the foundation of the power which was at last to shake the *shogun* from his lofty place.

Both secular and religious learning reached a high development at the end of the last century, and in the early part of the present. The ancient history and religion of the country were favorite branches of study. These revealed the empty pretensions, and the false assumptions, of the *shogun*, and turned the tide of sympathy.

among the educated classes, toward a restoration of the emperor to his true position, and the revival of *Shinto*, the ancient religion.

In time the scream of foreign steam-whistles had penetrated Japanese inlets; and eighty-six steamers in one year had passed in sight of Japanese promontories. In 1853 Commodore Perry steamed up the harbor of Yeddo with his magnificent fleet, come to ask protection for American seamen, and a harbor for refuge, trade, and supply, for the United States Government. That was the first of a procession of seventeen nations knocking at the doors of Japan.

The *shogun* ventured to treat with these outside barbarians, and ratified the treaty as the ruler of Japan, — the *Tycoon*, or great sovereign. That act signed his death-warrant. A flash of indignation over the land, at his presumption towards the *mikado*, and his leniency towards the “barbarians,” was followed by the portentous thunderings of war. The southern clans rose to the support of the *mikado*, fortified a port, fired on vessels of the United States, England, France, and the Netherlands. They, in turn, bombarded the town, demolished the fort, and took an indemnity of three million dollars. This opened the eyes of the emperor and his court. They who had lived in retirement, and never in their lives seen a hated foreigner, now trembled at the unexpected power of those who rode at anchor in their seas.

A few months witnessed a great conversion. The emperor listened to the men who were the real leaders of his party, who urged a consent to the treaties, an audience to the foreign ministers, and a removal of the capital from the retired, sacred city Kioto, to Yeddo, the real political centre.

The emperor and his court took their departure from the place which had been the seat of government for twenty-five centuries, and removed to Yeddo, which he renamed Tokio, the eastern capital. Since the year 1868 the natives have called the city by its new name.

Feudalism was seen to be inconsistent with the development of modern civilization. In 1871 the government abolished the system, and recalled two hundred and fifty feudal princes from their lands, to live in the capital as private gentlemen. A recent writer describes, as one of the most impressive of all his life's experiences, the scene in the immense castle-hall at Fukiū, when the Prince of Echizen bade farewell to his three thousand two-sworded retainers, and left the city, amid the tears and smiles and loving farewells of the populace, to be henceforth only a private citizen.

In the eight years of its existence, the new government has abolished the disabilities of the lowest class of the people, and elevated them to citizenship; has built railroads from Tokio to Yokohama, from Kobe to Osaka, and surveyed a trunk-line from Kioto to Tokio, and connected itself, by telegraphic cable, with San Francisco.

It has erected eighteen lighthouses of the finest kind on its promontories and dangerous coasts, at a cost of more than a million dollars; has organized a navy on the English model, with iron-clads, men-of-war, gunboats, and transports, and has three hundred boys in training in its school-ships; has a thoroughly organized army, a postal service based on the American, a decimal-money system, a mint, custom-houses, and national banks. It sends representatives to each of the five great European powers, to Italy, and the United States. It has imported German professors to furnish a medical college, which has already three hundred students; and has established an imperial university, with twenty-five foreign professors, and six hundred students, while its scheme of education contemplates eight universities, thirty-two high schools, two hundred and fifty-six grammar, and fifty-five thousand primary schools.

The growth of Chicago is surpassed by that of Yokohama, twenty years ago a poor little fishing-village, now a splendid city of more than fifty thousand souls. A native press has sprung up; translations of western books are multiplied; and hundreds of newspapers are published.

This hoary ship of state has fairly floated out upon the tide of progress, "as if," says one, "Noah's ark had been equipped with engines, steam, and propellers."

What is to be the issue of so momentous a movement? Is this impressive race, so ready to acknowledge the mistakes of past ages, so eager to learn the best lessons of modern thought, to be left all dark at heart, while they are putting on these outward habiliments of a Christian civilization? These cannot save them. All experience teaches, that civilization without Christianity imparts not its virtues, but its vices, to heathenism.

Americans are profiting by the newly awakened life in that land: they are filling its highest posts of honor and of influence on large salaries: they are reaping golden harvests from its commerce. What are we doing to send them the gospel, which alone can give permanence and value to their reforms?

[The above article, one of a series which we propose to give on Japan, is written by Mrs. M. B. NORTON, whom we are very happy to introduce to our readers as the secretary elect of our new department of work, — the BUREAU OF EXCHANGE.]

EUROPEAN TURKEY.

LETTER FROM MRS. BAIRD.

MONASTIR, Sept. 22, 1875.

WHILE we cannot see much fruit from our labors, yet we are sure that the good seed is taking root in some hearts. Our sabbath audiences are not large, but the same ones come every time. As the work for individuals usually brings good results, we hope that the turning of these few will result in each, in turn, trying to bring in another. The only one who has actually joined us is our servant Vasilika, of whom I wrote last year. She was received to our communion last May, and since that time appears to be really growing in the Christian life.

While we were absent at Samokov, in the summer, to attend the annual meeting of our mission, Vasilika remained to care for the house. She had plenty of time to go around to visit among her acquaintances and others. For a long time she had wanted to talk with a priest, to see if he would, or could, talk on religious matters, according to the Bible. One day she met a nun on the street, who began to reproach her for having changed her faith. Vasilika's reply was, —

“If you will show me out of the Bible that I am wrong, I will return to my old faith.”

“Come with me to Priest Nicola,” said the nun; “and he will set you all right.”

“That is what I have wished for,” said Vasilika; and they went together to the priest. On reaching his house, the nun told him, in Greek, that the woman had been living with the Protestants, had learned to read, and that it was wrong to pray to saints, to worship images, and to keep fasts. Then Vasilika began, —

“Father, the Protestants say that we must not worship pictures. Now, I want to know if any one ever saw God so as to take his picture.”

“Moses did,” replied the priest.

“But the Bible says, ‘No man hath seen God at any time.’ And although Moses talked with God as a friend with friend, yet the Lord said, ‘My face cannot be seen.’ Now, have we any right to make a picture of God?”

“My daughter,” said the priest, “once there was an emperor

in Constantinople, who destroyed all the holy pictures in the churches. One picture, however, was thrown into the sea; and the waves carried it to Palestine, where some monks picked it up, and took it to Jerusalem, and hid it away in a closet. The next morning, they found it on the outside of the door; and it said, 'I am to be worshipped, not to be hid away.' After a while, an empress came to the throne, and she replaced the pictures in the churches; and this one was carried back, and many miracles were performed by it."

"I have heard that story many times," said Vasilika. "But I want to know what the Bible says about picture-worship."

"I don't know what the Bible says," answered the priest. "Get up and begone! I don't want to be pestered by a woman about the Bible. Begone, begone!"

Thereupon she departed; but the priest told the nun that that woman needed watching, or she would pervert others. Vasilika has lost her confidence in the priest's knowledge. "I went to him to be set right, if I was wrong," said she, when she told me of her visit; "and all he did was to tell me that foolish story about that picture."

The priests are taken from the most ignorant of the people: in fact, whoever can scrape together enough money to pay for ordination is admitted to holy orders. They can scarcely read: any sort of jumbled words, mumbled very fast, answers all the purpose; for the people do not expect to understand what is said. The religion is Christian only in name; for Mary and the saints fill the place of Christ, who, they say, came to earth to separate the various forms of belief and religion. The Greek Church is spiritually dead; and there is as much need for missionary effort here as in real heathen lands.

CHINA.

LETTER FROM MRS. HARTWELL

WE give below some experiences in village work near Foochow, China, contained in a recent letter from Mrs. Hartwell of that mission.

"The Chinese are so huddled together in the villages, and are so social, that we often find them very frivolous; and it is difficult to make an earnest impression on a part of any company, unless all

are moved. Their fear of others, and shame of being singular, is very strong. Lately public opinion has turned in our favor, which is a great assistance to us; but we need help from above. Old men and women often say to us, 'Let the future life be as it will, we are too old to think about it;' or, 'I have lived too long. I only long to die.' Then there is such wickedness everywhere, such constant profanity! In one yard where we were sitting, the other day, we overheard a man saying profane words to a lisping babe; the little one repeating them over after him. It seemed a fearful thing; and it was a sweet contrast that night to hear our helper say to his little one, 'Now we pray,' and to hear the little one say it over.

"The Chinese have no barns, either for grain or straw, or for pigs or chickens. In every large house is a central hall, which may be called a parlor, or drawing-room. All the other rooms are chambers or kitchens. In this great hall, the threshing is done; and the large receptacles for grain are kept in it. In one of these rooms we had a very pleasant meeting one day. Mr. Hartwell, the native helper, and myself, talked familiarly with the forty or fifty men, women, and children who had gathered to listen to us; and it was very pleasant to see them appear so well as they stood about in the midst of the straw and grain. These parlors are social places, although the people have no money to spend in ornaments or pictures. To get enough to eat is of the first and last importance to these poor country-people. One woman said to me, "Your country is very rich.'

"It is because we worship the living God,' I replied, 'while you worship idols without life. You are afraid of a thousand things that we do not fear at all. Christ sets his people free; and, 'if we are true Christians, all we fear is lest we should do wrong.'

"Are all the people in your country Christians?' she asked.

"No; but we have no idols. The natural heart of man is averse to God, so that we must be converted; but there are a great many good people in our country.' Then I went on to tell them of the ladies who contribute money to send the gospel to them.

"I do think, if you in America could visit with me, you would be delighted to see what an interesting field of labor we have. I am very sure you would redouble your efforts to aid in planting the gospel in this region. They need the truth as it is in Jesus, oh, so much! Dear friends, will you pray every day for these poor women?"

Light of the World.

LIGHT for the Gentiles — light!
 On those in deepest night
 Let light arise!
 O Sun of righteousness!
 Send thy bright beams to bless;
 Pity their helplessness;
 Open their eyes.

Light for the nations — light!
 Rise in thy glorious might,
 Saviour divine ;
 Unloose sin's icy bands;
 Lift up the feeble hands:
 Soon may the heathen lands
 Be wholly thine.

For heathen women light!
 On whom sin's deadly blight
 Hopelessly lies.
 From dark zenana halls,
 In Afric's loathsome kraals,
 'Mid Turkish harem walls,
 Hear their sad cries.

Light for thy handmaids — light!
 All weakness in thy sight,
 We come to-day,
 Gathered from far and near:
 Give us the listening ear
 Thy guiding voice to hear, —
 Hear and obey.

Light for thy handmaids — light!
 Lord, make our pathway bright;
 Do thou us lead;
 Grant that our hands ne'er tire;
 With faith our hearts inspire;
 Oh! give us tongues of fire
 Thy cause to plead.

Our Work at Home.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Eighth Anniversary of the Woman's Board of Missions was observed in Park-street Church, Boston, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 4th and 5th of January, 1876. Delegates were present from a large number of distant auxiliaries, who, with members and friends from the vicinity, nearly filled the church.

The President, Mrs. Albert Bowker, opened the meeting at ten, A.M., by reading the Scriptures, and called upon Mrs. Thompson of Hartford to offer prayer. Minutes of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary; and the Annual Report was rendered by Mrs. S. B. Pratt.

Mrs. Bates, Treasurer, reported receipts for the year as follows:—

General Fund	\$53,096.78
Constantinople Home	14,634.06
Life and Light	6,915.24
Publications	212.85
Total	<u>\$74,858.93</u>

Missionary letters were read by Mrs. D. C. Scudder, and some facts¹ communicated in regard to the Constantinople Home, of which not the least in importance was the announcement, that the entire sum of \$58,000 (\$50,000 in gold) had been provided. An interesting address was given by Mrs. WHEELER of Harpoot, in which she adverted to the progress of female education in Turkey, and the social and moral elevation connected with it. From a small and humble beginning, their schools had increased in numbers and influence, and the standard of scholarship so much elevated as to rank some of them with schools at home. At a recent examination in Harpoot Seminary, a composition was read on the "Responsibility of Woman," which was good enough for Mount Holyoke; and, better than all, it is a fact, that scarcely a pupil goes out from them who is unconverted. Mrs. Wheeler dwelt with

¹ To be published hereafter.

much earnestness upon the need of the Holy Spirit in all their work, and desired that prayer for this might be offered continually.

AFTERNOON.

“Songs of praise and glad thanksgiving” were the opening notes of the afternoon session: these were followed with prayer, offered by Mrs. Freeland of Newton. After the election of officers for the ensuing year, Mrs. Bowker introduced Mrs. Minerva B. Norton of Wisconsin, as representing the Board of the Interior, and Secretary elect of the proposed Bureau of Exchange. Mrs. Norton presented the “affectionate greetings and cordial congratulations” of the Woman’s Board of Missions of the Interior, and spoke of the difficulties connected with the prosecution of the work in the vast region, which included ten States and several Territories. “From small and scattered rills, the stream of benefaction gathers volume slowly; yet they stand pledged to the endeavor to raise thirty thousand dollars the present year (an advance of fifty per cent); and they are bravely and faithfully at work in the fulfilment of their resolution.”

REPORTS OF BRANCHES.

In the absence of a delegate from the PHILADELPHIA BRANCH, a letter was read by Miss Child from Miss Anna P. Halsey, Secretary. Two auxiliaries have been added to the branch the last year; and others report new members. Their mission-circles are zealously affected in the cause, resorting to various plans to enlarge their receipts, while they are persistent in their endeavor to enlist every child as a contributor. The last Annual Meeting in Newark, N.J., was the largest ever held.

Mrs. Prudden, Secretary of the NEW-HAVEN BRANCH, reported ninety-one auxiliaries and fifty-three mission-circles; twenty of each having been added during the year. Fifty-four churches remain without organizations: in these, much labor has been performed, with more or less hopeful results. Members of the Executive Committee attend to special county work. They report, by letter or in person, each month; and some one of them is an invited guest at the monthly meetings in New Haven. The Executive Committee of the branch agree to hold an annual meeting in each county. Two of these have occurred, with happy results. The entire payment of the Rutland pledge is a part of last year’s labor. When the President pledged the branch for ten thousand dollars,

it was a bolder launching of the bark of faith than many knew. She was not encouraged to do this by a single member of the Executive Committee. It was a moment of thrilling interest, never to be forgotten, when she appealed to the ladies of New Haven for their sanction. Almost reverently the sanction was given, as to an inspired impulse. It would have been done, had the amount been even larger; and, had it been \$12,675, it would have been redeemed, as it came as a divine command to go forward. It would not be wise to repeat such an experiment; but the branch is pledged to faithful, diligent effort to meet the exigencies of the coming year.

Miss Pease, Secretary of the VERMONT BRANCH, reported the formation of twelve auxiliaries and thirteen mission-circles, making the whole number of organizations ninety-two. Fifty life-members have been added during the year; and the receipts have reached \$3,822, an excess over the previous year of \$1,621. Systematic giving has been especially encouraged; and the envelope system meets with much favor.

Mrs. Wilkinson, Secretary of the RHODE ISLAND BRANCH, reported thirty-one auxiliaries, twelve of which are mission-circles. The latter are their strongest helpers. The "Willing Hands" have contributed since their organization, three years since, nearly six hundred dollars: another has considerably exceeded this amount. Both these circles are now busily at work, preparing clothing for missionary families, and for the pupils at the Dakota Home. Receipts for the year have been \$3,003.22: of this, \$751 were contributed by mission-circles. New life-members number twenty, making a total of fifty-one.

Mrs. Fenn, President of the MAINE BRANCH, reported thirty-four auxiliaries and twenty-nine mission-circles; this part of the work engaging much attention. Receipts for the year have been \$2,764.27, with the addition of twenty-four new life-members. Much interest is felt in the monthly prayer-meetings, whose object is specific prayer for their foreign work, as well as for increased interest at home. An effort is made to introduce "The Well-Spring" into all sabbath schools; their great hope for the future being in interesting the children.

Mrs. Knight, Secretary of the NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH, reported increase in the number of auxiliaries, ten having been formed during the year, increase in contributions, these having more than doubled, increase of intelligence, interest, and sympathy with the missionary work. The finishing and furnishing of the schoolroom

at the Constantinople Home, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars, has been a favorite object. Most of the amount has been taken by desks, some of which have a history of their own, and are the memorials of dear departed ones, or thank-offerings for special mercies. Their mission-circles make up in efficiency what they lack in numbers, and have done nobly. The Branch is pledged for increase in organization, feeling that organized work is more intelligent, more effective, and permanent than any other.

Mrs. Hooker, President of the SPRINGFIELD BRANCH, reported twenty-four auxiliaries and twenty mission-circles. The progress of interest among the children has been their greatest, and perhaps their most hopeful work. There are indications of speedy additions to the number of auxiliaries from their own county, while seed has been sown in Franklin and Hampshire Counties, with promise of favorable results. Their meetings of conference and prayer have been marked by especial interest, and have been greatly blessed. Receipts for the year \$2,877.64.

Mrs. Brownell, Secretary of the HARTFORD BRANCH, reported the addition of five auxiliaries and five mission-circles during the year. Much reliance is placed upon the mission-circles, one of them alone having contributed five hundred dollars, raised by a fair and spelling-match. Receipts for the year \$2,290.

Mrs. Brown, Secretary of the CANADIAN BRANCH, said that an impetus had been given to their general work during the past year. Living in a foreign land, they were somewhat privileged, and contributed to various missionary objects. They still sustain Miss Howland in Ceylon, and support, in part, the school at Madura, India, in which they have felt increased interest since their acquaintance with Mrs. Chandler, its former teacher.

Mrs. F. G. Hutchison, of the NEW LONDON COUNTY BRANCH, reported its organization in June last, with fourteen auxiliaries. At a semi-annual meeting held in November, the number had increased to seventeen, and two have since been added. Six hundred dollars have already been collected, with six new life-members.

Mrs. Holbrook, Secretary of the NEW YORK STATE BRANCH, reported its formation in October, with representatives from seventeen auxiliaries. The earnestness and determination with which the work was inaugurated encourage the hope of a vigorous growth.

Mrs. Gladwin, secretary *pro tem.*, reported the organization of WORCESTER COUNTY BRANCH, on the 30th of December, with twenty-two auxiliaries. The county being large, it was divided

into seven districts with a secretary for each, whose duty it shall be to promote interest in the towns allotted to her division. Other committees were appointed, and plans matured, giving promise of a vigorous prosecution of the work.

CONFERENCE ASSOCIATIONS.

MIDDLESEX Conference, formed October, 1874. Mrs. Richardson, President, reported fourteen auxiliaries and eight mission-circles. Nine of the auxiliaries hold regular monthly or quarterly meetings; and in many of the mission-circles there is much activity and enthusiasm, the children setting an example worthy of imitation by their elders. Receipts for the year \$1,140.26.

SOUTH ESSEX, Miss S. P. Chamberlain, Secretary, was formed eight months since, including fourteen auxiliaries. They support the school in Bitlis under the care of the Misses Ely, a native teacher at Marsovan, Miss Pierce, missionary at Aintab, a Bible-reader in North China, besides scholarships at various stations.

NORTH ESSEX, Miss M. T. Fiske, Secretary, organized last May. Twelve churches of the conference are represented by eight auxiliaries, which are in a flourishing condition, sending to the Board one thousand dollars annually. At a meeting held in October, a committee was appointed to form societies in other churches of the conference.

NORFOLK, Mrs. F. M. Chapin, President, was organized May 19. Quarterly meetings, addressed by missionaries, were held in June and October; and it is hoped that many additions will be made known at the next, to be held in January.

BARNSTABLE, Miss Hoxie, Vice-President, was formed in June last, with nine auxiliaries and one mission-circle. Plans have been entered upon designed to bring every church into connection with the association before the next meeting of the conference.

PILGRIM, Mrs. Allen, Secretary. At a meeting of conference, held last October, an association was organized to promote an interest in their churches in behalf of the Woman's Board of Missions; and a lady from each church was appointed as an agent to secure this, and to assist, if possible, in forming an auxiliary. Some progress has already been made; and future prospects are encouraging.

A paper on "Personal Responsibility"¹ was presented by Mrs.

¹ To be published in *Life and Light*.

Lemuel Gulliver, and the meeting was closed with prayer, offered by Mrs. Hooker of Springfield.

WEDNESDAY.

Like the experience of former years, the morning hour spent in conference and prayer in Park-street Vestry was felt to be one of the most hallowed of all; and its sacred influence was prolonged, as devotional exercises were resumed at the opening of the meeting in the church, at half-past ten, A.M.

Reading a short Scripture-lesson, Mrs. Bowker spoke of the constraining love of Christ, and inquired, "Where, in view of the much work waiting for us to do, can we find a stronger motive to its performance than in the words of the apostle, 'Forasmuch as ye know that ye were not redeemed with corruptible things as silver and gold, but with the precious blood of Christ'?"

After prayer by Mrs. Cowles of Ipswich, a paper was read by Mrs. S. B. Pratt, on "Financial Obligations to the Foreign Work."¹ The paper produced a marked effect, and elicited a spirited discussion, opened by Mrs. Dr. Anderson, who heartily indorsed the paper, and said that the missionary work had always been progressive, and had constantly advanced, notwithstanding all the obstacles in its way. She saw no alternative but to go forward. Mrs. Chandler of India remarked, that, if retrenchment must be made, she hoped the Woman's Board would take the responsibility of saying where it must be done. They had been waiting twenty years in Madura for opportunities which were but just now opening before them; and it is impossible for the missionaries to say which shall be given up. On motion of Mrs. Stevenson of Montreal, the paper was referred to a committee, consisting of Mrs. Knight of New Hampshire, Mrs. Prudden of New Haven, and Mrs. Brown of Montreal.

Miss ANDREWS of China then addressed the meeting, describing the homes of China, and the degraded condition of the women, who have really nothing to live for. A girl can only look forward to marriage; and if her husband gives her food and raiment, and does not beat her, she is satisfied. Their work in China had been full of beautiful beginnings, which, she doubted not, would be followed by happy results. Miss Andrews concluded with a word to young ladies: "If the Lord calls you to the foreign field, do not think you are called to a sacrifice. It costs; but it pays. It is a

¹ To be found in the February number of *Life and Light*.

blessed work: do not be afraid to go. The Lord God does keep his promise, and gives the hundred-fold.”

A note was here read from the directors of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society, conveying their cordial Christian salutation to the Woman's Board of Missions, with the assurance of their prayers for the continued blessing of the Lord.

A motion was made that these greetings be returned, which was carried by a rising vote.

Votes of thanks were passed to the proprietors of Park-street Church for the use of their building, and to the ladies of Boston for hospitality; and the meeting closed with the Doxology.

A business-meeting of the Board was held Thursday morning, Jan. 6. Delegates were present from branches, conference associations, and auxiliaries. At this meeting the committee to which was referred the paper on “Financial Obligations to the Foreign Work” reported by Mrs. Helen C. Knight, Chairman, in favor of its adoption. Mrs. Knight said that we are already committed to an increasing work. Entering the centennial year of national and church life with a new consecration, we recommend earnestly, and pledge ourselves formally to, a progressive work. The motion prevailed.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

On the evening of Tuesday a public meeting of great interest took place in Park-street Church. Dr. A. C. Thompson of the Highlands presided; and addresses were made by Dr. S. Wells Williams of China, Mr. George A. Ford of Syria, Rev. H. H. Leavitt of Japan, Dr. Calhoun of Syria, and Rev. S. E. Herrick of Mt. Vernon Church, Boston. Benediction by Dr. R. Anderson.

The usual CHILDREN'S MEETING¹ occurred on the afternoon of Wednesday with the customary throng of young people, whose enthusiasm gave cheering promise, that, in a few years more, these warm youthful hearts will move strong hands to the actual building of the “Missionary Arch.”

MRS. J. A. COPP, *Rec. Sec.*

AMONG the pleasant side issues of the meeting was the prevailing feeling expressed at the social gatherings that the centennial year should be a season of special effort for the W. B. M. Who will send extra centennial offerings?

¹ A full report may be found in No. 7 of the Well-Spring.

ARRIVALS.

MISS MYRA A. PROCTOR, returning to her field, arrived at Aintab, Oct. 25, and Miss Hattie G. Powers at Manissa, Nov. 19.

Mrs. Kate P. Williams and Miss Ellen C. Parsons arrived at the Constantinople Home, Dec. 3. Mrs. A. N. Andrus and Miss Clarissa H. Pratt were also of the party, on their way to Mardin.

Miss F. A. Stevens and Miss J. E. Wheeler arrived at Kobe, Japan, Nov. 25, after rather a rough passage from San Francisco. Miss Wheeler writes, "We found our Kobe friends were waiting their annual Thanksgiving for us; and the next day we had a grand family gathering at the Home in Kobe, twenty-five of us entertained by Misses Talcott and Dudley. I do not believe any family in the home land was any happier than we, as we gathered around the table, and sang the grand old Doxology. The Japanese girls at the Home seemed to enjoy it very much, and served at the table as gracefully and quietly as we could wish."

Miss Mary S. Williams, whose impaired health obliges her return to this country for rest, arrived in New York, Jan. 13. She went directly to her friends in Elyria, O.

 APPOINTMENTS.

THE Woman's Board have assumed the support of the following married ladies, — Mrs. C. E. Schauffler of the Austrian Mission; Mrs. Ellen C. Baird of Monastir, European Turkey; Mrs. M. W. Reynolds of Van, Eastern Turkey; and Mrs. Emily De Riemer of Chavagacherry, Ceylon.

 BIOGRAPHICAL.

TWENTY YEARS AMONG THE MEXICANS. A Narrative of Missionary Labor. By Miss Melinda J. Rankin. Cincinnati: Chase & Hall, pp. 214. Price \$1.25.¹

THE ROMANCE OF MISSIONS; or, Inside Views of Life and Labor in the Land of Ararat. By Miss Maria A. West. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. New York. Duodecimo, pp. 710. Price \$2.50.¹

It has been suggested that one of the best ways for branch

¹ Both books may be obtained at the rooms of the Woman's Board of Missions, No. 1, Congregational House, Boston. Of the Romance of Missions, we will add, that a suggestion has come to us from Miss West, that the boys and girls in our mission-circles shall act as agents for the sale of it; and she promises twenty-five cents premium for every copy sold.

societies to diffuse much needed information on missions is the establishment of missionary libraries, and the circulation of books among auxiliaries, as far as practicable. We feel sure that no better beginning can be made for one of these libraries than by procuring the two books by lady missionaries recently published.

“Twenty Years among the Mexicans” is a simple record of what one New-England woman was able to accomplish among a bigoted and ignorant people. Overcoming almost insurmountable obstacles, by her own persistent efforts she established churches and schools, counted hundreds of converts to the Protestant religion, and scattered the word of God through a large extent of territory.

“The Romance of Missions” is a much larger book, and its title has a pleasant sound. We are familiar with the trials and hardships of missionary life, and often hear of its compensations; but we are told that its romance has long since passed away, and that only those who can bear severe labor and privations should undertake such a life. Yet, from her rich experience of eighteen years in the Turkish empire, Miss West has drawn a series of lifelike pictures and sketches, showing the marvellous changes wrought by the gospel, that have much of the element of romance. Those who have heard her thrilling narratives in our public meetings will not need a second invitation to possess them in this permanent form, and all will surely be interested in this story of what a woman has done for her sex in Oriental lands.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

RECEIPTS FROM DEC. 18 TO DEC. 31, 1875.

MRS. BENJAMIN E. BATES, TREASURER.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
<i>Francestown.</i> —Cong. S. S., two little boys,	\$1 00	
<i>Greenfield.</i> —Mr. Elijah Tuttle,	2 00	
Total,	\$3 00	
VERMONT.		
<i>Brattleboro'.</i> —Miss Emma Dutton's S. S. Cl., to const. her a L. M.,	\$27 00	
<i>Royalton.</i> —Children's Christmas offering,	1 40	
Total,	\$28 40	
MASSACHUSETTS.		
<i>Auburndale.</i> —Aux.,	\$8 25	
		<i>Beverly.</i> —“Centreville Mission Band” for pupil at Harpoot, \$40 00
		<i>Boston, East.</i> —“Maverick Rill,” towards Japan Home, 17 10
		<i>Boston Highlands.</i> —Walnut Ave. Ch. Aux., 44 00
		<i>Cambridge.</i> —“Shepard Band of Little Workers,” pupil Mrs. Edwards's sch. 30 00
		<i>Chelsea.</i> —Miss R. P. Reed's S. S. Cl., B. R. Mahratta, \$30; Gracie B. Allen's Miss'y Bank, \$4.51, 34 54
		<i>Dorchester.</i> —Miss C. Williamson, 1 40
		<i>East Falmouth.</i> —Aux., 7 36
		<i>Edgartown.</i> —Cong. S. S. towards an out-station sch. at Mardin, 14 00
		<i>Holden.</i> —Miss Martha Moore, 1 50
		<i>Longmeadow.</i> —Aux., pupil Sivas, 35 00

<i>Melrose.</i> — Aux., add'l,	\$3 00
<i>Monterey.</i> — Aux.,	2 50
<i>Natick.</i> — Mrs. S. E. Hammond.	50 00
<i>Quincy.</i> — Aux., pupil Dakota Home,	50 00
<i>Stockbridge.</i> — Mrs. Wm. Whitney,	2 00
<i>South Deerfield.</i> — Aux., of wh. \$25 by a friend to const. L. M. Mrs. Charles Arms, towards sal'y Miss Wheeler, Japan,	75 00
<i>Wareham.</i> — "Merry Gleaners,"	56 00
<i>Wellfleet.</i> — Aux.,	6 00
<i>Williamstown.</i> — Aux.,	62 20
<i>Winchendon.</i> — Aux. (of wh. \$25 by Mrs. O. Mason to const. L. M. Miss Calista C. Brown; \$25 legacy from Mrs. James Wilson to const. L. M. Mrs. C. C. Parker; \$55 for pupils in Miss Farnham's sch.),	105 00
<i>Woburn.</i> — "Woburn Workers," pupil Miss Townshend's sch.,	20 00
Total,	\$664 85

C. Home Building-Fund.

<i>Amherst.</i> — Aux., of wh. \$67.35 to complete dormitory,	\$118 80
<i>Boston, East.</i> — "Maverick Rill," picture name, C. Home,	5 00
<i>Gloucester.</i> — Aux.,	35 00
<i>Milford.</i> — "Busy Bees,"	50 00
<i>Westboro'.</i> — "Willing Helpers," to const. L. M.'s Mrs. E. W.	

Clarke, Miss Louise E. Forbes,	
Miss Sara C. Clafin,	\$75 00

CONNECTICUT.

<i>Columbia.</i> — A few ladies,	\$6 00
Total,	\$6 00

NEW YORK.

<i>Flushing, L.I.</i> — Aux., for Mrs. De Riemer,	\$100 00
Total,	\$100 00

MICHIGAN.

<i>Howell.</i> — Presb. S. S., towards pupil in Bitlis,	\$20 75
Total,	\$20 75

MINNESOTA.

C. Home Building-Fund.

<i>East Claremont.</i> — Mrs. S. S. Dodge, for shelf in library,	\$10 00
General Funds,	\$823 00
C. Home Building-Fund,	293 80
"Life and Light,"	719 98
Weekly Pledge,	20 60
Leaflets,	41
Total,	\$2,053 13

RECEIPTS FROM JAN. 1, TO JAN. 18, 1876.

MAINE.

<i>Maine Branch.</i> — Mrs. Woodbury S. Dana, Treas., Machias, Aux., \$6.75; Summer, three ladies, \$1.85; Waterford, Aux., with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. Amos Flint, \$10; Skowhegan, Aux., \$12; Phillipsburg, "Humming-Birds," \$5; Mrs. H. S. Loring, \$2; Portland, High-st. Ch., six Mission-Circles, \$54.43; Madison, Aux., \$10; Deering, Aux., \$11,	\$113 03
<i>Bath.</i> — Mr. Henry E. Palmer,	50 00
<i>Norway.</i> — Emma F. Holt's Miss'y Box,	1 00
Total,	\$164 03

to const. L. M. Miss Mary D. Anderson, \$30; pupil Aintab, \$77.20; Keene, First Ch., "Mission-Circle," towards sch. at Tarpuz, \$10; 2d Ch., Aux. (of wh. \$50 to const. L. M.'s Mrs. S. D. Osborne, Mrs. S. W. Hale), \$55; Nashua, Aux., \$14.26; Pearl-st. Ch. S. S. \$30; Hollis, "Busy Bees" Christmas fair, \$15,	\$283 76
<i>Amherst.</i> — "Carrier-Doves" towards pupil Miss Townshend's sch.	10 00
<i>East Alstead.</i> — A friend,	40
Total,	\$294 16

VERMONT.

<i>New Hampshire Branch.</i> — Miss Abby E. McIntire, Treas., Campton, Aux., of wh. \$25 to const. L. M. Mrs. Martha L. Pulsifer, \$32; Francestown, Aux., add'l, \$5.30; Raymond, Aux., add'l, \$2; New Ipswich, Aux., \$18; Cornish, Aux., to const. L. M. Mrs. James T. Jackson, \$25; Derry, "May-Flower Circle," of wh. \$25

<i>Vermont Branch.</i> — Mrs. Geo. H. Fox, Treas. Middlebury, Aux., \$12.30; S. S. towards B. R. \$15; Stowe, Aux., \$12.50; Westminster, Aux., \$8.59; Pittsford, Aux., to const. L. M. Mrs. H. Eliza Lincoln, \$25; St. Johnsbury, "Mountain-Gleaners," pupil Miss Agnew's sch., \$30; Miss Townshend's sch., \$30; Orwell, Aux., to const. L. M.'s Mrs. Julia T. Sanford, Mrs. J. E. Hull, Mrs. H. H. Young,

Miss Louisa Root, \$101; West Rutland, Aux., \$11; West Brattleboro', Aux., \$12; Rutland, Aux., \$10,	\$267 39
<i>Burlington.</i> — Mary C. Torrey's S. S. Cl., toward native teacher under Miss Ely,	20 00
<i>East Cambridge.</i> — Mrs. C. L. Morse,	3 00
<i>Lyndonville.</i> — "Busy Bees,"	10 50
<i>Randolph.</i> — Aux.,	3 00
<i>Windham.</i> — Mrs. James Stearns,	1 40
Total,	\$305 29

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Acton.</i> — Cong. Ch.,	\$10 00
<i>Amherst.</i> — 2d Cong. Ch., Aux.,	10 55
<i>Andover.</i> — Mrs. John Smith, \$5; Mrs. Joseph Smith, \$5,	10 00
<i>Auburndale.</i> — Mrs. S. C. Wright to const. L. M. Mrs. William Tyler, \$25; miss'y children with Mrs. Walker, \$10,	35 00
<i>Barre.</i> — Edith's Miss'y Bank,	1 25
<i>Boston.</i> — Mrs. Freeman Allen, \$200; a thank-offering for the conversion of a grandchild, \$50; Mrs. J. W. Howes, \$3; Mrs. J. M. Fiske, \$10; Mrs. Eben Cutler, \$4; a friend, \$1; given at annual meet'g, \$42.75; a friend, \$10; a friend, \$25; Miss Chamberlain, \$1; Old South Ch., Mrs. Alpheus Hardy, to const. L. M.'s Susan W. Hardy, Eleanor Hardy, \$100; Berkeley-st. Ch., ladies, \$10.25; Union Ch., a friend, \$50; Central Ch., "Merry Workers," \$5; Park-st. Ch., Charlie Spring's wood money, \$1.20; Eddie Spring's Miss'y Box, 65 cts.; Shawmut Ch., Mrs. Stephen Emery, \$5,	518 85
<i>Boston, East.</i> — "Buds of Promise,"	2 00
<i>Boston Highlands.</i> — A friend, \$1; Eliot Ch., Eliot Star Circle, to const. L. M. Miss Anna B. Nichols, \$25; "Anderson Circle," \$8; "Ferguson Circle," \$2; Walnut-ave. Ch., Aux., \$3; George and Mary Will's, \$2,	41 00
<i>Braintree.</i> — "Happy Workers,"	20 00
<i>Brimfield.</i> — Miss E. B. Knight,	5 00
<i>Brocton.</i> — "Messenger Birds,"	9 00
<i>Charlestown.</i> — Winthrop Ch., Aux., of wh. \$25 by a friend to const. L. M. Mrs. William G. Bell,	66 69
<i>Chelsea.</i> — Mrs. D. C. Prouty, to const. herself L. M., \$25; Chestnut-st. Ch., Aux., \$3; Central Ch., "Pilgrim Band," B. R. Hoseplan, \$83.27,	111 27
<i>Chicopee.</i> — A friend,	1 00
<i>Clinton.</i> — Aux.,	15 88
<i>Concord.</i> — Aux., \$17; S. S. Miss'y Asso., pupil Mrs. Bissell's sch., \$30,	47 00

<i>Dorchester.</i> — Village Ch., Aux.,	\$31 60
<i>East Douglas.</i> — A birthday gift from a young friend,	1 00
<i>Foxboro'.</i> — Aux. to const. L. M. Mrs. Jane Kerr, \$25; Mrs. Daniels Carpenter to const. L. M. Mrs. D. C. Prescott, \$25,	50 00
<i>Framingham.</i> — Plymouth Ch. S. S. infant Cl., pupil Miss Proctor's sch.,	5 50
<i>Great Barrington.</i> — Aux.,	35 00
<i>Halifax.</i> — Mrs. Richmond,	1 00
<i>Hanover.</i> — Mrs. C. B. Perkins, \$5; Aux., \$12,	17 00
<i>Hatfield.</i> — "Hatfield Gleaners," to const. L. M. Miss Augusta Porter,	25 00
<i>Hinsdale.</i> — "Mountain Rills,"	4 87
<i>Holliston.</i> — Mrs. L. W. Dana, to const. L. M. Miss Alice D. Adams,	25 00
<i>Indian Orchard.</i> — Jennie S. Harris,	1 00
<i>Jamaica Plain.</i> — Aux.,	94 00
<i>Leominster.</i> — Mrs. Farwell's S. S. Cl.,	3 35
<i>Littleton.</i> — Mrs. Ann M. Manning, to const. L. M. Miss Celia Mabell Houghton,	25 00
<i>Longmeadow.</i> — Ladies S. S.,	29 00
<i>Longwood.</i> — "Ethel's" pennies for heathen children,"	1 90
<i>Lowell.</i> — Aux., Mrs. Nathan Crosby to const. L. M. Miss Helen A. Haggrett,	25 00
<i>Lynn.</i> — Cong. Ch., \$26; Central Ch., Aux., \$15.50,	41 50
<i>Methuen.</i> — First Cong. Ch., Aux., towards pupil Oodooville,	15 00
<i>New Bedford.</i> — Left by little Susie,	1 00
<i>Newburyport.</i> — Aux.,	134 00
<i>Newton Highlands.</i> — A friend,	50 00
<i>Northbridge.</i> — Mrs. William D. Masecroft,	5 00
<i>Oxford.</i> — Aux., \$13; Maggie and Charlie Whittlesey, \$1 each,	15 00
<i>Paxton.</i> — Aux.,	18 20
<i>Quincy.</i> — Mrs. Charles Hardwick,	10 00
<i>Reading.</i> — Aux.,	14 00
<i>Rockland.</i> — Aux.,	77 00
<i>Saugus.</i> — Mrs. F. V. Tenney's S. S. Cl.,	10 00
<i>South Attleboro'.</i> — "May Booth's" Miss'y Box,	2 00
<i>South Natick.</i> — "Anne Eliot Mission-Circle,"	10 00
<i>Townsend Centre.</i> — Aux., of wh. \$50 to const. L. M.'s Mrs. Elizabeth Blood, Mrs. Helen E. Stickney,	68 35
<i>Walpole.</i> — Aux., of wh. \$50 to const. L. M.'s Mrs. Rev. H. L. Kendall, Mrs. Dea. Jeremiah Allen,	65 00
<i>Waltham.</i> — Aux.,	15 00
<i>Ware.</i> — Aux., of wh. \$15, with prev. contri. by Mrs. W. S. Hyde, to const. L. M. Susan Belle Hyde, \$25 by Sarah R. Sage to const. L. M. Lucy	

Ruth Hyde, \$25 by Mrs. W. Hyde to const. L. M. Bessie Hyde,	\$113 55
<i>Waverly.</i> — Mrs. Daniel Butler, to const. herself L. M.,	25 00
<i>West Roxbury.</i> — Aux.,	13 10
<i>Winchendon.</i> — Aux., add'l,	5 00
<i>Worcester.</i> — Mrs. M. C. Spaulding,	5 00
<i>Wrentham.</i> — Miss Cynthia Hawes,	100 00
Total,	\$2,090 41

C. Home Building-Fund.

<i>Plainfield.</i> — Aux., shelf in library, marked Hallock,	\$25 00
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RHODE ISLAND.

<i>Providence.</i> — Miss Sarah P. Phillips, for Dakota Home,	\$20 00
Total,	\$20 00

CONNECTICUT.

<i>Cromwell.</i> — Miss Mary G. Savage,	\$5 00
<i>Hanover.</i> — Mrs. David Allen, with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. Nancy L. Bingham,	5 00
<i>Hartford.</i> — Pearl-st. Ch. S. S. for B. R., under Mrs. Wheeler, Harpoor,	40 00
<i>New Haven.</i> — A friend,	40
<i>New Haven Branch.</i> — Miss Julia Twining, Treas., Barkhamsted, \$12.76; New Britain South Ch. (of wh. \$56 to complete p'y't of Mrs. Leonard's sal., remainder for gen. funds), \$117; New Haven Centre Ch. (of wh. \$12 fr. Miss Teuker's B. C. to complete p'y't for pupil at Ahmednuggur), \$17; Church of the Redeemer, \$49.40; College-st. Ch., \$1; Fair Haven, First Cong. Ch. (of wh. \$15 fr. the "Pearl-Seekers," towards support of a pupil at Madura), \$20; North Ch., \$30.25; Third Ch. (of wh. \$60 fr. Mrs. Wm. Ives to support a teacher at Marsovan), \$72; New Milford, friends to const. L. M. Miss Helen Marsh, \$25; North Haven, \$10.80; Norwalk, towards support of the Principal of the Const. Home, \$100; Riverton, \$10; Saybrook, \$6.43; South Britain, \$2.50; Southbury, to support a pupil at Fochow, \$40; Thomaston "News Bearers" to complete p'y't for pupil at Marsovan, \$10.74; Washington, to const. L. M. Mrs. Orpha Brinsmade, \$31; Waterbury, Second Cong. Ch. towards Mrs. Robert Hume's sal., \$73; Waterbury,	

"Young Ladies' Mission-Circle" for scholarship at Const. Home, \$125; Waterbury, "Five Brothers," towards support of a pupil at Ahmednuggur, \$4; Watertown, "Little Gleaners," to complete p'y't for pupil at Inanda, \$10; Westbrook, to support a pupil at Miss Payson's sch. Fochow, \$40; West Haven, to const. L. M. Mrs. L. A. Benham, \$39.80; West Meriden, "Cheerful Givers," to support a pupil at Harpoor, \$40; Mrs. Russell Hotchkiss of N. H., \$1; Mrs. Mary Wadsworth, N. H., \$1.	\$889 68
<i>Norwich Town.</i> — Lathrop Memorial Soc'y, B. R. in Mah-ratta,	18 50
<i>Orange.</i> — Miss Mary A. Walker,	1 40
<i>South Windsor.</i> — Miss Caroline North Bowman, to const. herself L. M.,	25 00
Total,	\$984 98

NEW YORK.

<i>Albany.</i> — Elois,	\$10 00
<i>Rochester.</i> — A friend, with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. Elizabeth D. Chapin, South Natick, Mass.,	20 00
<i>Smyrna.</i> — First Cong. S. S. Miss'y Soc'y, for pupil in Harpoor,	40 00
<i>Walton.</i> — Cong. Ch. Young Ladies, for pupil in Const. Home,	80 00
<i>Watertown.</i> — Mrs. S. Morgan, \$1, Miss P. F. Hubbard, \$1,	2 00
Total,	\$152 00

OHIO.

<i>Coolville.</i> — Cong. Ch., Aux.,	\$15 00
<i>Kinsman.</i> — Cong. and Pres. S. S., toward pupil, Miss Proctor's sch.,	21 00
Total,	\$36 00

WISCONSIN.

<i>Shopiere.</i> — "June Roses,"	\$15 00
Total,	\$15 00

MINNESOTA.

<i>St. Cloud.</i> — Miss Gertrude F. Milton,	\$5 00
Total,	\$5 00
General Fund,	\$4,066 87
C. Home Building-Fund,	25 00
"Life and Light,"	1,084 35
Weekly Pledge,	13 50
Leaflets,	2 80
Interest on Baldwin Fund,	270 00
Total,	\$5,462 52

MISS EMMA CARRUTH, *Asst. Treas.*

Department of the Interior.

EASTERN TURKEY.

LETTER FROM MISS PATRICK.

ERZROOM, July 10, 1875.

IN writing letters home, I find that little facts and incidents concerning our daily life interest my friends more than any thing else that I can write ; and, as my school duties for this morning are finished, I have seated myself in a window overlooking the street, that I may describe to you a few of the scenes which are to me every-day occurrences.

We have no pleasant views of green fields and gardens and trees ; and, although it is July, the only signs of summer visible from my window are the pale green line of the mountains beyond the city, and the rank growth of the grass upon the flat roofs of the houses opposite.

Our view of the plain is shut out by a low hill, surmounted by fortifications and other preparations for war: indeed, Erzroom is now almost entirely surrounded by fortifications, and is infested in every direction with Turkish soldiers, which precautions will probably prove useless when Russia concludes to make the long-expected and much-feared invasion into Turkey.

Our street is much wider than the generality of streets in Eastern cities; but it cannot be said to be very clean or very pleasant. All the refuse matter from the closely crowded houses is thrown into it ; and it is the constant thoroughfare for caravans of camels, horses, and donkeys, and many other curious processions. The caravans usually pass early in the morning, often disturbing our slumbers by the ringing of the bells, and the shouting of the muleteers, and the hoarse screeching of the camels.

I wish you might see the long lines of camels, fastened together by ropes passing from one to another, and loaded with their heavy burdens. They move with extreme moderation, but plod along with commendable perseverance. The leaders of the caravans, both of horses and camels, are often gayly caparisoned with wide trappings of bright colored cloth, ornamented with tassels, and many rows of buttons. Sometimes they have a small mirror

placed upon their foreheads, in which, unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, they can never behold their own images. Bells of all sizes are suspended from their necks and sides, each sounding a different key, and making a curious din, not altogether pleasant. Some of these are very large, and consist of several bells of different sizes, placed one within another.

The muleteers, who spend their time in conducting caravans over the mountains of Turkey and Persia, are low and ignorant beyond description. They lead a hard life, often sleeping with their animals in the open air for many nights in succession. In the winter, they are exposed to many changes from the inclemency of the weather, and the fearful storms which occur upon the mountains. One of them is just passing, wearing a huge black hat shaped like an inverted cone.

The passers-by are very varied in appearance and character. You would be amused at the costumes of the Persians. They wear very tall black hats, having a hole in the top in place of a crown, and long snuff-colored cloaks, reaching below their knees. Oftentimes a crowd of them ride by, mounted on beautiful horses; for the Persians are splendid horsemen. Not long since, one of them passed with a huge roll of Persian bread under his arm. Persian bread is made in long pliable sheets, which can be rolled as easily as parchment.

An Armenian priest is just entering a house opposite, carrying some meat he has brought from market; and another is just passing: they wear long black robes, and curious little black hats, minus the rims. Many Turks may be seen, with their heads enveloped in huge white turbans; and Koords, with their curious, bright-colored costumes. They delight in scarlet and blue broadcloth, of which they make fantastic garments, often heavily ornamented with gold and silver braid. There is a Moor whom I have often seen passing our windows. He wears a long crimson cloak, lined with heavy white fur, notwithstanding the summer weather, and seems rather proud than otherwise of his black skin. Indeed, nearly every thing in the East is exactly the opposite of Western ideas; and I think it is said that the Moors have, if any thing, rather more honor than the white people.

But a sad sight is the little children, who constantly throng the streets, many of them poor and scantily clad, besides being very ragged and dirty. They learn evil of every description from thus playing in the streets, and are subjected, almost from infancy, to low and degrading influences.

The corruption of this great wicked city is sad indeed ; and it is disheartening to think how very few of this vast multitude we are able to reach. So many different languages are spoken, and we have so much prejudice to contend with, that we seem to accomplish comparatively little. Still our work is not without its encouragements, and we hope the time will soon come when it will not be confined entirely to the Armenians, but when the Turks, and those of other nationalities, will be free to listen to the gospel of Christ.

EUROPEAN TURKEY.

LETTER FROM TENNY.

THE following letter was written to the ladies of the auxiliary society of Chester, Io., who support Tenny in the seminary at Samokov :—

HONORED SISTERS IN CHRIST, —I am glad that I have the privilege of writing to you. I thank God for his unspeakable love to me in leading me to this school. My father and mother died when I was very small ; and my brother, who is a priest, gladly embraced the first opportunity to send my sister and myself to this school, hoping we would become Christians. Truly, beloved sisters, his desire has been granted, and the desire of my poor soul. Although there is so much consolation in God, I knew not of it ; and often, when a lonely orphan, I wept from my great desire to study, that I might read the word of God ; but then I had no one to whom I could tell my desire ; now I have sympathy. God in his infinite mercy for his creature provided for me through your charity. I cannot express my gratitude to God or to you. Always when I think of this, I thank God ; but I cannot pay you for your labor for me. My brother, too, is thankful. My consolation is, that God will reward you tenfold. My renewed heart wished to tell you of its feelings and desires.

God has given me to love his kingdom, and to desire to live and die for him. I feel that there is nothing so important in this sad world as to live to please well my Saviour. I cannot write out the joy I have felt since I received the consolation and peace of Jesus ; but you know it by experience. Ever since I came to the school, God has been teaching me ; but the past year he has shown me more grace, in that he has revealed to me some of the more

secret things of God, which are these : that I must be pure and holy before him, in order that he may be glorified in me, and that I must have respect unto all his commandments, and consecrate my whole life to his service. Now I can understand the words of Paul, " I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus." I could not understand them once : now I understand them, and they are sweet to me. May the desire to win Christ, and be found in him, be my desire while I live! I have received many blessings from God, of which I cannot even speak ; yet I am not satisfied with what I have received, because God has told me that there are for me greater depths and heights of his love to which I may attain ; and truly I believe my Saviour will supply me with all divine graee.

If the Lord shall give me health, I greatly desire to have a further correspondence with you. Salute, I pray you, all the friends who care for us, from me.

Good-by, my friends,

TENNY.

INDIA.

EXTRACTS FROM MISS TAYLOR'S LETTERS.

OUR readers are probably aware, that, after the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Howland in the Madura Mission, the care of the Mandapasalai Station was consigned to them, and Mrs. Taylor returned to this country.

MANDAPASALAI, July 25, 1875.

When we returned here from the hills, I felt like a stranger in a strange land, without mother. The faces of the school-children looked natural; but there was an air of newness and strangeness over every thing else. But now it seems again like my old home, only very much changed.

There are only eighteen girls in school this year, one of whom is Susanna. I expect two more very soon, the daughters of catechists. A widower in Perioor, who is a church-member, asked for Susanna in marriage; but her father heard reports of his having beaten his first wife, and hesitated so long about giving her, that he married another. Now there is left only a heathen relative, who has been asking for her before. Her father seems inclined to give her to him, if he will promise to become a Christian when he mar-

ries. But Susanna refuses very decidedly, because, she says, none of these villagers are church-going people, and that there is no reason to believe that a man who will not live like a Christian before he is married will do so after he accomplishes his object. She says he will wish her to work on the sabbath, and not allow her any time to read her Bible, and that she must give up being a Christian if she marries him. She spoke all this quietly, but she felt it. The tears ran down her cheeks when she said, "I do not wish to marry him; I cannot stay at home; there's no place for me anywhere." I told her I thought it would be wrong for her to marry a man who might be the means of her breaking her covenant with God, and that it was her duty to refuse, in this case, and trust God. I told her I was willing to take her into school for the present; and her father said he was willing to have her come. Do not you think she did right?

Selvum is doing well. The man she married began learning to read before he married her; and after that she persuaded him to come to church. She brought *piridi arisi* (a handful of rice laid aside from daily food for benevolent purposes) regularly, and persuaded other women to attend the weekly prayer-meeting. They went to Colombo about the middle of last year, and have not yet returned; but there are many Christians among the coolies there, and they have a church and weekly meetings. So she is well off. They are on a coffee-plantation.

The two girls dismissed to their homes last year are doing well. They are reading their Bibles in course on the sabbath.

YONA AND MATA.

BY MISS PINKERTON.

YONA and Mata are two little girls now in school at Umzumbe. But a short time since they were slaves in a heathen kraal: even now they are claimed by a half-brother as his property, — property which he can sell to the first bidder as soon as the girls have arrived at a marriageable age. This will sound very strangely to many of the young readers of "Life and Light," and perhaps to some of the older ones. Here in Africa, among the heathen people, when a man wishes to marry, he goes to the father of the girl whom he has chosen in his own mind, or, if the father is not living, to the nearest male relative, and tells him that he will give

ten head of cattle for her; and unless there is some enmity between the houses, or the girl makes an obstinate objection, the two are considered engaged. The father of Yona and Mata died when they were little girls. Their mother married again; but, in accordance with the customs of their forefathers, she left the little girls with their father's relatives when she went to her second home. A few years after, the mother came to the station to live. She listened to the word of God; and her heart yielded to the influence of God's Holy Spirit. She became a changed woman, — changed in thought, feeling, and desire; and, as her mind expanded, her heart began to call loudly for her children, whom she had seen but very little for years. She went to visit them, hoping to obtain one at least; but the relations, angry because she had become a Christian, told the little girls that this woman was not their mother, and in every way possible estranged the young hearts from the one who was in anguish over the fact that she could not take them where they would be taught of Jesus and his love; but all her efforts at this time failed. Long she labored and prayed. A year and eight months came and went; and then God answered her prayers through the agency of the magistrate, who decided against the native law (a very unusual occurrence in connection with this question), and gave her the children to keep until they shall choose to marry. Then the half-brother will again claim his property; but we all hope and pray that the buying and selling of girls in this way will soon be abolished. Proud and happy indeed was the mother when she came home, bringing Yona and Mata with her, — one ten, and the other eight years old. "Now," she said, as she brought them to us, "I have been into the lion's mouth to get these, and I think I have done my part; and I want you to take them and teach them, and, if they are not good girls, whip them." Each had an old dirty blanket wrapped around her for a garment; but this was soon exchanged for a bright print dress, which decidedly improved their appearance; and, an hour after their arrival, they were quietly sitting in the house of prayer. Yona is a round-faced, merry-hearted, good-natured-looking girl, with a smile ever flitting on her countenance, quiet, patient, and yielding in disposition. Mata is more impulsive, as her face indicates; and sometimes she is a little obstinate: however, there is much to like in each of them, and we earnestly hope both will soon learn to love their Saviour: then, and not till then, will they be truly released from thralldom. Mata is just finishing a new dress,

on which she has been working for weeks. We have several times been obliged to have her pick out some of the stitches; but now she feels very happy in thinking that she has done nearly all of it herself. Yona is also making a dress; but she does more housework than Mata, and hence does not have as much time for sewing.

This is only one of the very many instances which come to our knowledge, where girls are kept from their mothers, from school, and from all good influence and teaching, by those who have the guardianship of them. If all had believing, praying mothers, we should soon expect to see a great deliverance. Often we feel constrained to cry, "How long, O Lord!" but the precious promise, "Lo, I am with you alway," cheers, and helps us to push on.

M. E. PINKERTON.

Home Department.

OUR CENTENNIAL WORK.

BY MRS. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

WE come to-day to lay before you our plans for the year, and to ask what you have never refused, — your efficient aid.

At Elyria, in view of the contributions of the year past, and the demands of the opening work, as well as the straitened condition of the American Board, it was very heartily resolved that we should use every effort to raise this year the sum of thirty thousand dollars. With your unanimous co-operation, we feel this will not be difficult. The Pacific Board unites with us in this effort; and if a comparatively small addition is made to the contributions of each of our auxiliaries, the sum can easily be raised.

We need it; for six new missionaries have either just entered upon the work, or will do so soon, — Miss Spencer in Turkey; Mrs. Curtis, Miss Collins, and Miss Whipple in Dakota; Miss Starkweather and Miss Barrows in Japan. The American Board asks our aid in two or three enterprises in which we feel sure of your sympathy.

(1.) The first is a thousand dollars for a Christian newspaper in Japan, where so many are seeking the truth.

(2.) The second is a health-retreat in the mountains near Mar-

din, in Eastern Turkey, which will cost twelve hundred dollars. It is to be for the use of the families of two missionaries from Minnesota, Messrs. Bell and Thom, of Mr. and Mrs. Andrus, and of the single ladies there. They find it impossible to endure the severest heat of the season, upon the plains.

(3.) The third item is a thousand dollars to defray the expenses of ten children of missionaries now being educated in this country at a cost of a hundred dollars each per annum. To those who have given thought to this subject, it will not seem strange that some of our beloved missionaries should need aid when they send their children to America for their education. Although practising the strictest self-denial, it must often be the case that their limited salaries are inadequate to this new demand. Many missionaries have dear friends and relatives in this country, who gladly receive their children, and care for them; but there must always be some who are not so blessed. When we review the annals of missionary families for the last thirty or forty years, and notice the many, many instances in which the children joyfully return to engage in the same work with their parents, we may feel that there is no expenditure more calculated to re-enforce the missionary ranks than that made for the Christian education and culture of these consecrated children.¹

It is proposed that the sums required for these objects—the Japan newspaper, the health-retreat for our missionaries, and the education of these ten children—shall be divided into shares of ten dollars each. And we ask each auxiliary, according to its ability, and after careful consideration of the subject, to assume one, or two, or three shares in addition to previous pledges.

Please respond at your earliest convenience, that we may know if your hearts are with us in this planning of “liberal things.”

CHICAGO, January, 1876.

CHILDREN OF MISSIONARIES TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

(1.) OF the *sons* of the missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands, nineteen have been ministers of the gospel: of these, eight are ministers in this country, eleven have been missionaries in foreign lands. One is in China, one in Japan, one in Micronesia, and two

¹ Fifty foreign missionaries of the American Board, now living, are children of missionaries.

are in Spain; the other four are at the Sandwich Islands; and Rev. L. H. Gulick has just gone to Japan and China as agent of the American Bible Society. Two are teachers at the Islands. Gen. Armstrong is at the head of the Hampton Institute, Virginia. One is mayor of Rockford, Ill.: another is editor of a religious monthly paper in San Francisco. Several other missionary sons are engaged in the service of the Hawaiian Government. Others are lawyers and physicians in this country.

(2.) Of the *daughters*, thirteen are wives of ministers. Six of these are missionaries, — Mrs. Annie Clark Gulick in Japan, the other five at the Islands. Seven unmarried ladies are missionary teachers, — five at the Islands, Miss Gulick in Japan, and Miss Van Duzee in Erzroom. Five other single ladies are teachers in this country.

Many other children of Sandwich Island missionaries are professing Christians, and useful in many ways. E. W. C.

CHICAGO, January, 1876.

PIKE'S PEAK MISSION-BAND.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO, Dec. 23, 1875.

DEAR "LIFE AND LIGHT," — I want to tell your readers how a few little children, away out here at the foot of Pike's Peak, are working for foreign missions. Last May we organized a children's mission-circle, to which we gave the name of "Pike's Peak Band." All who became members of this band pledged themselves to attend the meetings of the band once a month, and to give five cents monthly. It has been a great delight to me to see these little things becoming more and more interested in the work that is so dear to our hearts. This band numbers twelve working-members. Four or five of these are almost babies; but they are just as proud to hand in their nickel as the older ones. Three months ago I suggested to them that we do something to raise money enough to at once assume the support of a little girl in Miss Rendall's boarding school. They were all enthusiastic; but the question of what should they do, what could they do, presented itself, and they were perplexed.

I made some suggestions. They went right to work in a very energetic way; and last Thursday night, a week ago, we held our fair in connection with the monthly church social. I will give you the result of their efforts.

Two of our little girls brought "The old woman who lived in a shoe," with her numerous family—children and grandchildren,—all made of, and dressed in, white cotton. This made plenty of mirth, I can assure you, and sold well.

Another little girl, whose parents own a ranch, brought one hundred pounds of potatoes, which were put up in bags of ten pounds.

One brought a half-dozen little pocket pin-balls; one, a pin-cushion; another, an embroidered case for court-plaster; one, a little knitted scarf; still another, a pair of rabbits made of white canton-flannel; one brought a cornucopia filled with choice candies; the smallest little girl, three holders, a pen-wiper, and a beautiful tidy for cake-basket; her brother, still younger, a fine rooster in his cage, which was sold under the name of the "Great American Eagle."

To-day I send Mrs. Bradley sixteen dollars, the proceeds of this fair and their monthly contributions, — contributions, five dollars, from the fair, eleven dollars.

The children were delighted; and the parents could not help being so, to see the children so happy. I hope to see all these children earnest workers for those who do not have the Bible and its precious teachings.

Yours,

F. D. PALMER.

ZULU TRANSLATIONS.

MISS LINDLEY, writing of the girls in the Inanda school, says, "They are bright girls; and really it is surprising how well they get on in their lessons. I must give you a few samples of their translations. They are given a few verses in the Zulu New Testament to translate into English. One girl wrote, 'Ye birth of serpents, who told you to run away from the coming wrath?' Another wrote, 'How did you say to your brother, Let me take out dust from your eye? behold, there is a stump in your own eye. Thou hypocrite, take out first the stump from your eye, so you shall see to take out dust that is in your brother's eye.' Still another wrote, 'When you are fasting, show it not in your faces.' You see, they spell very well, and get the idea."

"SOME one has truthfully said, 'No church was ever known to die as the result of benevolent giving.'

"Just as truthfully may it be asserted, that, when any church

has sought to live within herself, she has ever fed upon herself, until there was left only the skeleton, the dry bones of Ezekiel's vision. The very genius of the Christian religion is that love, which, going out of itself, seeks the lost and perishing.

"The whole history of the Church, from the scattering abroad at Jerusalem, reveals the fact, that only when it has been true to this God-given principle, and sought to bring the whole world, the 'every creature,' under this banner of love, has 'peace been within her walls, and prosperity within her palaces.'

"Even so material a standard as the amount of contributions is no doubtful criterion of the spiritual condition of any church.

RECEIPTS OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR THE INTERIOR.

FROM DEC. 15, 1875, TO JAN. 15, 1876.

MRS. FRANCIS BRADLEY, TREASURER.

OHIO.		Michigan City. — Aux.,		\$20 78
<i>Brooklyn Centre.</i> — Aux.,	\$10 00	<i>Portland.</i> — Aux.,	2 45	
<i>Chagrin Falls.</i> — Aux.,	10 00			
<i>Cuyahoga Falls.</i> — Young Ladies' Miss'y Soc., for Manissa sch.,	61 54			
<i>Elyria.</i> — Aux. (of wh. \$25 is fr. the Sheffield Aux.), for salary of Miss Maltbie, \$95; S. S. for scholarship in Miss Maltbie's school, \$40,	135 00			
<i>Lyme.</i> — Aux., for the support of a Bible-reader in Fundajak, Turkey, and to const. Miss Sarah A. Livermore and Mrs. C. E. Seymour L. M.'s,	55 50			
<i>Mt. Vernon.</i> — Young Ladies' Miss'y Soc., for Mrs. Mumford's tours,	15 00			
<i>Oberlin.</i> — Aux., for salary of Mrs. Mumford, and to const. Miss Charlotte M. Barrows and Miss Anna M. Peck L. M.'s,	125 00			
<i>Oxford.</i> — Western Female Sem.,	56 77			
<i>Painesville.</i> — Aux., 1st Cong. Ch., for salary of Miss Parsons,	149 00			
<i>Pittsfield.</i> — Aux., for support of Zeitoonlu Turvanda, in Mrs. Coffing's sch., and to const. Mrs. Edward A. West L. M.,	25 00			
<i>Whittlesey.</i> — Aux., for Miss Maltbie's sch.,	9 00			
	<u>Total,</u>			<u>\$35 23</u>
	\$651 81			
INDIANA.		ILLINOIS.		
<i>Fort Wayne.</i> — Plymouth Ch., Sunday sch.,	\$12 00	<i>Alton.</i> — Aux., of Ch. of the Redeemer, for support of a Bible-reader,		\$10 50
		<i>Amboy.</i> — Aux.,		27 00
		<i>Canton.</i> — Aux.,		21 05
		<i>Champaign.</i> — Aux., for pupil in Miss Maltbie's sch.,		10 00
		<i>Chesterfield.</i> — Aux., \$15; "Earnest Workers," for support of a pupil in Mrs. Coffing's school, \$5,		20 00
		<i>Chicago.</i> — Union Park Ch., Aux., for salary of Miss Rendall, \$25 of which is from Mrs. E. W. Clark to const. herself a L. M., \$103.40; 1st Ch., Aux., \$20.10; Plymouth Ch., Aux., \$5.65,		129 15
		<i>Danvers.</i> — Aux.,		8 00
		<i>Dean's Corners.</i> — Fremont. Aux.,		3 00
		<i>Elgin.</i> — Aux.,		42 91
		<i>Galesburg.</i> — Aux., 1st Ch. of Christ, \$18; 1st Cong'l Ch., Aux., \$13,		31 00
		<i>Geneseo.</i> — Aux.,		26 25
		<i>Evanston.</i> — Aux., for salary of Miss Porter,		62 00
		<i>Geneva.</i> — Aux.,		10 20
		<i>Godfrey.</i> — Mrs. J. Mason,		2 00
		<i>Granville.</i> — Aux.,		14 00
		<i>Oak Park.</i> — Aux., for school at Manissa,		28 73

<i>Payson.</i> —Aux.,	\$10 00
<i>Peoria.</i> —Aux., \$10; Plymouth Mission S. S., for support of pupil, \$25,	35 00
<i>Rockford.</i> —Aux., of 2d Cong'l Ch., for salary of Miss Diamant,	94 28
<i>Sandwich.</i> —Aux., for 2d share in Japan Home, and to const. Mrs. Granger L. M.,	27 10
<i>Springfield.</i> —Aux., for support of Miss Evans (\$25 of this is from Mrs. Caroline L. Post, a thank-offering to const. herself a L. M., the remainder to const. Mrs. Edward Woolsey Bacon, Mrs. E. N. Bates, and Mrs. Frank W. Tracey L. M.'s),	100 00
<i>Sycamore.</i> —Aux., to complete the sum pledged to Japan Home,	17 00
<i>Waverly.</i> —Ladies' Soc., for salary of Miss Evans, \$20; "Earnest Workers," for support of pupil in Mrs. Coffing's sch., and with prev. cont's to const. Miss Elsie Moulton L. M., \$11,	31 00
Total,	\$760 17

MICHIGAN.

<i>Charlotte.</i> —Aux.,	\$13 87
<i>Detroit.</i> —Young Ladies' Soc. of 1st Cong'l Ch. (\$45 of this is for the support of a Bible-reader, the remainder for support of pupil in Miss Farnham's sch.), \$62.50; Aux., of 1st Ch. (for Mrs. Coffing's salary, \$62, for Miss Pinkerton's salary, \$17), \$79,	141 50
<i>Eastern Conference.</i> —S. Sch's to purchase a horse for Miss Pinkerton,—S. S. of 1st Ch., Detroit, \$20; Memphis S. S., \$4; Port Huron S. S., \$6.54; Utica S. S., \$3.75; Pontiac S. S., \$2.05; Inlay City S. S., \$1.75; Port Sanilac S. S., \$2; Almont S. S., \$4 50,	44 59
<i>East Saginaw.</i> —Aux., for salary of Miss Shattuck,	91 75
<i>Grand Blanc.</i> —Aux., \$25 of wh. is to const. Mrs. William Woodmansee L. M.,	40 00
<i>Memphis.</i> —Aux., for Miss Pinkerton's salary,	5 00
<i>Ransom.</i> —Aux.,	4 20
<i>South Boston.</i> —Aux.,	9 00
<i>Utica.</i> —Aux., for the support of a pupil in Erzroom, \$10 of which, with a previous contribution, is to const. Mrs. Delina M. Breede a L. M.,	20 00
<i>Vermontville.</i> —Aux.,	24 00
Total,	\$393 91

WISCONSIN.

<i>Depere.</i> —Aux.,	\$11 00
<i>Gay's Mills.</i> —S. S.,	4 00

<i>Green Bay.</i> —Pres. Ch. S. S., for Miss Porter's school,	\$40 00
<i>Platteville.</i> —Aux., for salary of Miss Taylor,	12 75
<i>Ripon.</i> —Aux., to const. Mrs. Jeannette C. Merrell and Mrs. Ellen Judd L. M.'s,	50 00
Total,	\$117 75

IOWA.

<i>Burlington.</i> —"Little Workers,"	\$25 00
<i>Independence.</i> —Aux.,	5 75
<i>Monticello.</i> —Aux.,	12 30
<i>Muscatine.</i> —Ladies' Mission Circle, to const. Mrs. A. B. Robbins, Mrs. F. H. Stone, and Mrs. Joseph Kulp, L. M.'s,	75 00
<i>Osage.</i> —Aux.,	5 45
<i>Sabula.</i> —Aux.,	10 00
<i>Tabor.</i> —Aux.,	12 50
<i>Tipton.</i> —Aux.,	4 00
Total,	\$150 00

MINNESOTA.

<i>Austin.</i> —Aux., to const. Mrs. C. E. Wright a L. M.,	\$30 25
<i>Clearwater.</i> —Aux., for salary of Miss Lindley,	20 50
<i>Minneapolis.</i> —Aux., for salary of Miss Lindley,	54 50
Total,	\$105 25

KANSAS.

<i>Lawrence.</i> —Aux., for support of a pupil in Western Turkey,	\$18 00
<i>Manhattan.</i> —Aux., for the Harpoot mission,	8 00
<i>Wabaussee.</i> —Aux.,	2 00
Total,	\$28 00

COLORADO.

<i>Colorado Springs.</i> —Womans' Missy' Soc., \$3.20; Pike's Peak Band, \$16,	\$19 20
Total,	\$19 20

DAKOTA.

<i>Sisseton Agency.</i> —Aux.,	\$14 00
Total,	\$14 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sale of envelopes and annual reports,	\$2 35
Total,	\$2 35
Total,	\$2,277 67

ERRATUM.

\$71.55 credited in the October number to the Aux. of the 2d Ch., Detroit, Mich., should have been credited to the 1st Ch.

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Life and Light for Woman

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